

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be
directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

THURSDAY, April 21, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE,
on Fayetteville street, second door
South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign
of the CONFEDERATE FLAG.

Mr. Stephens' Speech—Continued.

In this State, the general desire for internal tranquility during our great struggle, prompted a common acquiescence, without opposition, in Gov. Vance's re-election; who it is confessed on all hands has made a good officer, except that he has been a strict partisan—yielding to his conservative organization all the strength of his official influence.

Mr. Holden could not find it in his heart to permit this state of things to continue. Hence he began to agitate for a Convention, hoping that Gov. Vance would as a loyal citizen, oppose it, and thus he might "put himself up for Governor." Gov. Vance did oppose it; the pretext was furnished; and he has "put up" himself in opposition to Gov. Vance.

After he did so, he was at a loss for a platform; more at a loss how to make an issue; and to such a desperate strait was he driven, that the *Progress* from time to time intimated that he might withdraw (which, by-the-by, would be the most sensible, as it certainly would be the most patriotic act of his life). While he was in this perplexity, Mr. Vice President Stephens, emerging from his home, has made a speech; which, being a disaffected demonstration towards the Government, came admirably adapted to Mr. Holden's wants; and at once the image is presented of Mr. Holden clambering on to Mr. Stephens' platform; and Mr. Stephens, who has hitherto ever filled a post of dignity in the national eye, will from now till August, (unless something intervenes) be presented as the associate and Mentor of Mr. Holden and North Carolina agitation—the first appearance of Mr. S. in comedy. We are obliged, therefore, still further to comment on Mr. Stephens' speech.

Like all others who have opposed the Government in this war, not having themselves been in immediate contact with the sufferings and dangers it has imposed, Mr. Stephens has fallen far below the gravity of the occasion. He himself has not required the impression, and is therefore deficient in appreciation of the transcendent moral struggle, for weal or woe, life or death, which the nation is now making. Thus unconscious, he addresses himself to the discussion as though he were debating before some Court of Probate in upper Georgia, the construction of a testament. But to his points:

First: He demands that the power of suspending the privilege of the *habeas corpus*, which he admits to be in Congress by the implication derived from the clause of the constitution—"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it;" should be controlled by the other clauses which are restrictive of this power, and which he claims subordinate this clause to the restrictions they impose. These clauses are: First, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or thing to be seized."

And second: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law."

Mr. Stephens claims that these clauses subordinate the former, and are to be recognized in the exercise of the power which the former conveys; whereas the very reverse is the truth. The clause of the constitution vesting the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, by emphatic phraseology, controls and subordinates these other clauses, inasmuch as it is expressly intended to be an extraordinary measure for extraordinary emergency; while these other clauses relate to ordinary times, to merely ordinary legal process, when neither rebellion nor invasion jeopard the public safety.

Thus understood, they are intelligible and there is no conflict; but if the interpretation of Mr. Stephens be correct, then this extraordinary power conferred in the constitution on Congress, amounts to nothing more than a mere refusal of bail.

Let us look at it: A conspiracy is formed to subvert the Government by aiding an invading enemy. Numbers of citizens are suspected; the public safety is put in jeopardy; Congress has suspended the privilege of the *habeas corpus* and given authority to the Government to arrest and detain. Yet, according to Mr. Stephens, before Government can act, a prosecutor must appear; oath must be made; probable cause shown; a warrant from a Magistrate obtained; and after all this is done, the party is arrested and then, for the first time, the operation of the suspension is felt. In the language of Mr. Stephens—"The only effect is to deprive a person, after being legally confined, of the privilege of a discharge before trial by giving bail."

If this be sound reasoning, our ancestors employed themselves to very slight purpose in engraving into the organic law the power of suspending the *habeas corpus*; for by a simple enactment, that in times of invasion and rebellion, men arrested for crime should not be admitted to bail, they would

have covered the whole case. Indeed, by this construction, the exercise by Congress of the power to suspend the *habeas corpus*, does nothing more than extend in certain periods the list of non-bailable offences; and inasmuch as felonies capital are already non-bailable, this imposing power, bestowed in times of invasion or rebellion, would seem to be aimed only at lighter felonies and misdemeanors. If Mr. Stephens does not shrink instinctively from the conclusion of his own premises, then his mind is more under the influence of prejudice than we supposed.

But a very dangerous evil is hid under this view of Mr. Stephens—for by this, the effect would be to enable Justices of the Peace—ordinary Magistrates—on any body's oath, to deprive the citizen of liberty, by imprisoning and refusing him bail. Whereas by the proper construction of the constitution, when in times of great national peril it is necessary to anticipate and avert evil by extraordinary process, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, and authority is vested in the head of the Government to arrest and detain. The authority is thus given, because the evils to be prevented are political evils—State dangers—and the object is not to punish, but prevent; to guard not only the nation, but to save from self-destruction the misguided people themselves, by putting it out of their power to work mischief.

The proper view of this question is to be obtained from a stand point, whose elevation Mr. Stephens has wholly failed to attain.

"The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless," &c., implies some inherent Government power, resident in the sovereignty of the nation, which the constitution sought to restrict; and by the use of this "negative pregnant," a most logical method of affirmation, it does not confer a power, but only restricts its exercise to the cases of invasion or rebellion imperiling the public safety.

Thus considered, it "does (not) attempt to deprive persons of liberty without due process of law;" for it creates in the order of the President a process due to the extraordinary necessity. It does not annul the "right of the people to be secure in their persons against unreasonable seizures," for it seizes the most effective means to secure the people in the midst of great peril.

It does not destroy any such bulwark of personal liberty as that "no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation," for it legitimates the order of the Government as a warrant of so high a character that the causes of detention shall not be shown against it, the peril to the public safety being the emergency requiring and justifying this extraordinary attribution. Our view of the question will be sustained by appeal to English analogy, which we shall make in our next.

The *Progress*, receiving the cue from its master, who knows how to dictate to his "bond-servant," is having a perfect jubilation over the circular of Messrs. Bragg, Blodgett, and others. We are content that they should enjoy the "hulla-balloo" they are endeavoring to raise over it—for it can hurt nobody. The fact that the *Confederate* newspaper establishment is the property of a joint-stock company, is well known here and in many parts of the State. No secret was ever made of it; for the securing of subscriptions to the stock of the company was a street affair, where men favorable to the enterprise were applied to for subscriptions. And the *Standard* and *Progress* have both been cognizant of the fact from the first. It is only with the hope to make a little political capital, that they are making this fuss over the circular—how obtained, if it was such a great secret, is for them to say.

But is there anything criminal, wrong or dangerous to the country, in the fact that the *Confederate* belongs to a joint stock company? If so, the *North Carolina Christian Advocate*, the *North Carolina Presbyterian*, the *Harbinger* and *Watchman* at Greensboro', and perhaps other papers in the State, must be dangerous concerns also—and their Editors "bond-servants," bound to obey the behests of their masters. Who believes either the one or the other? Nobody.

The great bluster of the *Standard* and *Progress* over this matter is sheer humbug, deception, and is not worthy of serious notice.

Attention! Girls and Boys!!

We are requested to announce that Mr. W. R. Hunter—"The Children's Friend"—will lecture to the Children of the city to-night at 7 1/2 o'clock in the Lecture-Room of the Baptist church.

The public generally are invited to attend. The children will occupy the front seats.

The correspondent of the London Times, from New York, referring to the endorsement the Yankee press was giving to the report that Gov. Vance was not for secession, says, "Am I dreaming, or did I hear a fortnight ago from Gov. Vance, that he would rather fight for twenty years than consent to anything but full, final and irrevocable dissolution of the Union?" This sentiment is yet his.

NOTICED BY A GRAND JURY.—At the late Superior Court of Putnam county, the Grand Jurors thus pay their respects to the Governor in their general presentments:

It is with sincere regret that we have observed, of late, apparent disposition, on the part of the Executive of Georgia, to array the State against the General Government. Having full confidence in the integrity of the Confederate authorities and regarding the late action of Congress as fully justified by the necessities of the country, we feel assured that the present is no time for division and discord.

Who is Responsible for the fate of Deserters?

Under this caption, the *Progress* of the 19th introduces a long letter from Rev. John Parris, chaplain of the 54th N. C. Regiment, from which it attempts to substantiate a denial, on his part, that the *Standard* and *Progress*, nor either of them, have had any influence in causing soldiers to desert. But Mr. Parris, who we know very well, says no such thing, either by word or implication. It is the *Progress* that says so for him, which it affects to infer, because Rev. Mr. P. says the most of the deserters hung at Kinston were ignorant men and unable to read. But many a man has been ruined by the teachings of others, who could not read a word in a book or paper. Others read to them, and not being intelligent and able to discriminate, become more readily the dupes of the designing and better informed.

But we have before us the evidence of another Chaplain of a North Carolina regiment, who stated publicly in a Presbytery, that he was with a poor deluded wretch who was executed for desertion; and he stated to his spiritual adviser in his last moments, that "the cause of his desertion from his regiment, was the influence of friends at home, and the reading of the *Raleigh Standard*."—Now what will the *Progress* say after reading the following:

(For the Confederate.)

Messrs. Editors:—Seeing an extract, some time since, in your paper from the *Daily Progress*, on the subject of extorting evidence from deserters who were executed in the Army of Northern Virginia, please allow me to give a statement of the Rev. R. B. Anderson, Chaplain of the 4th N. C. Regiment, Ramseur's Brigade. He was attending Concord Presbytery, held at Poplar Tent, Cabarrus county, and was requested to give an account of his stewardship as Chaplain in the army. After giving a very interesting account of the morals of the army, he mentioned an incident connected with the execution of a deserter from a North Carolina Regiment. He was with the poor deluded man in his last moments, and he confessed that the cause of his desertion from his Regiment was the influence of friends at home and the reading of the *Raleigh Standard*.

Now, Messrs. Editors, what motive could Rev. Mr. Anderson have in making this statement? Every one who knows him, is aware that he is a high toned, honorable, pious gentleman, and a sincere Christian, and no reason could have actuated him in making this statement, except the good effect it might have in arresting this terrible evil.

The minutes of the Presbytery will show what is above written to be strictly true, and no man can for a moment doubt the veracity of so eminently pious a gentleman as Mr. Anderson. Let the "Progress" make a note of this; and if he doubts it, he can have any quantity of certificates as to its truthfulness, and also of the good, irreproachable character of the gentleman who made the statement.

POPULAR TENT.

THE STEAMER JUNO.—The Confederate steamer Juno, under command of Capt. Philip Porcher, C. S. N., which ran the blockade from Charleston about five weeks ago, was lost in a heavy gale in the second day out, she having broken in two parts amidships, and being of iron the bow sunk immediately, carrying with it a part of the crew who were below. The upper deck being of wood floated, and to a few fragments of this, the pilot, Wm. Burke, of Charleston, and Mr. Dent, one of the Engineers belonging to the Alabama, were discovered clinging to Capt. Habernicht, of the schooner Petrel, which ran the blockade from the same port, and taken off. So far, these two persons are all that have been heard of. The Juno had on board about 220 barrels of cotton on Government account. Her chief officers, were Capt. Philip Porcher, C. S. N.; First Lieut. Thomas Benthall, C. S. N.; and Lieut. W. A. Odenheimer, C. S. N.

Strong hopes are entertained by the Navy Department that a much larger number of the officers and crew of the ill-fated steamer Juno are likely to have been saved. The Juno was provided with two English lifeboats, each capable of supporting fifteen persons, fully provisioned and furnished with compasses, and there is every reason to hope that glad tidings will yet be heard from these boats. This hope is confirmed by a letter from one of the two known survivors to Flag Officer Tucker, at Charleston, which states that "night came on soon after the accident, and he could give no positive information relative to the boats, except that they were manned and provisioned." The boats were in the track of vessels bound North or South.

For the "Confederate."

"The Meeting in Lenoir County."

MR. PENNINGTON:—In your paper of the 14th inst., speaking of the meeting in Lenoir, you say: "The meeting was largely composed of men who opposed Gov. Vance in 1862, and persons who have never acted with the Conservative party." Presuming that you were not well informed on the subject and did not intentionally endeavor to mislead your readers, I submit the following statement of facts:—Dr. H. W. Blount, the chairman, and Jesse Lassiter, Esq., the secretary, are two of the most intelligent and uncompromising members of the Conservative party, and were devoted and enthusiastic supporters of Gov. Vance in 1862.—Jno. C. Washington, Esq., is a prominent and thoroughgoing old line Whig, and warmly sustained Gov. Vance in 1862.—Jesse Kinney, Jno. F. Wooten and Dr. A. C. Davis, are all old line Whigs, and were likewise the warm friends of Gov. Vance in 1862. A. W. Wooten and Wm. Sutton, Esq., are Democrats. These six gentlemen composed the committee on resolutions. I will add further, that I have seen most of the prominent members of the Conservative party in Lenoir, and have found only two who are opposed to Gov. Vance.

VINTUS.

From Florida.

Last week three Yankee deserters came into our lines, who report that the reason why so many of the enemy are deserting, is in consequence of the Yankees placing negro officers over the white troops, and making them drill too much in the hot sun.

A torpedo was placed a few days since in the St. John's river, and a Yankee steamer loaded with arms and ammunition for two regiments, while passing up, ran upon it, when it exploded. It blew the steamer to fragments, and nearly all on board perished. The wreck of the steamer now lies the deck of the St. John's, and the bodies of her dead are daily washed ashore.

[This steamer was doubtless the Maple Leaf, accounts of the blowing up of which we copied from the Northern papers.—Ed.]

Army News.

FROM BLACKWATER AND BELOW.—The Petersburg Express of Tuesday, contains the following account of the operations of the enemy on their recent visit to points below that city:

By the arrival of the train on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad from Ivor last evening, we have reliable intelligence, that nearly or quite all of the enemy, who were marauding about the country between Suffolk and the Blackwater last Thursday, have returned to Fortress Monroe. Their objects seems to have been very definitely explained in one particular. They stole and carried off everything of value, and what they could not carry off was broken to pieces and otherwise destroyed. They entered Suffolk howling like demons, opened and searched private dwellings, destroyed furniture and stole clothing. The workshops, but few in number, were broken open, and all the tools destroyed.

At Smithfield, besides other depredations, they broke into the residence of Mr. Fred. Cowper, and stole the valuable library of his brother, Leopold C. P. Cowper, who long since deserted his country, and is now Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, under Pierpont's bogus government. From Smithfield, a gentleman who left the place since the Yankees departed, informs us, they carried off about one hundred negroes. He says also, that here they killed and devoured all the fowls they had stolen in their march from Chuckatuck and Cherry Grove, and their camping ground looked as though several feather beds had been emptied thereon.

The flight in Wren's field, referred to in our last, was continued for four hours, and the Yankees finally desisted from any further attempt to advance, and sought the protection of their gunboats. They numbered between 400 and 500 men, and consisted of the 23d Massachusetts, under the command of Col. Ellsworth, of Salem, Mass., Capt. Caney, of the Scouts, Lieut. Woodley, and Major Milligan, of the Signals Corps, all participated. Sergt. Henniss, of Capt. Moise's 7th Confederate Cavalry, was wounded in the wrist, and Capt. Charles Sprill, of North Carolina, was taken prisoner. We killed some 5 or 6 of the enemy, and wounded some eighteen or twenty. Among the killed was an officer, supposed to belong to the Minnesota. He was endeavoring to cross Pagan Creek in a barge, for the purpose of communicating with Gen. Graham. Gen. G. complained very much to the citizens of Smithfield, about the "bushwhackers" who, he said, were infesting that section of country, and deeply lamented the death of the officer who was killed in the barge.

It is thought by gentlemen from the lower country who came last evening, that Burnside's expedition has not yet left Annapolis, and that these parties were sent out last week only as "feelers," to ascertain what Confederate force there was in that section. In the meantime, they stole negroes and other valuables, only to keep their hands in, and to satisfy their thieving propensities. These gentlemen think further, that if Burnside does come up the Southside of James River, he will land above the mouth of the Appomattox River; probably at Bermuda Hundred. This, however, is mere conjecture, and must be received as such only.

It may be a matter of some interest to mention, that the force at Smithfield Thursday, consisted of the 24th Massachusetts, a Michigan and a Wisconsin regiment, and a New Jersey Battery; and that the 24th Massachusetts was doing duty not long since at Charleston, S. C.

In this connection we introduce the subjoined letter from a correspondent at Ivor, which gives some particulars of the recent movements of the enemy below.

IVOR, VIRGINIA, April 18th, 1864.

Editors Express: You have doubtless heard many reports of the acts and doings of the enemy at Smithfield. I propose giving the facts, gathered from authentic sources.

Early on Thursday morning, Captain Causey was informed by one of his pickets, that between 300 and 500 Yankees were landing at Burwell's Bay. The Captain and Lieut. Woodley, soon mustered a small force of less than 20 men, and determined to make such resistance as their meagre numbers would allow.

A skirmish ensued near Mr. Wren's house. Our gallant little band was compelled to fall back, but still disputing the ground with the "enemy's advance," until they reached Wren's mill, which it seems the enemy intended to burn, but were prevented by the timely aid of Capt. Causey. It was the original plan of the Yankees to proceed to Smithfield, and at the same time destroy Wilson's mill.—They were, however, so closely followed, and so much annoyed by our men, as to necessitate a change of programme, and consequently found themselves retreating towards the Rock Wharf. I say "retreating," because it is a well established fact, that they came to a halt near Mr. John Sinclair's house. Our men advanced, fired on them, and killed one of their number, when immediately, the advance of the column marched rapidly towards the wharf, their rear guard following at a "double quick." Arriving at the wharf, there they remained until about 3 o'clock that night, when the gunboats and transports took them off to Old Point.

During the day, ten steamers—gunboats and transports—passed up the creek to Smithfield, and remained there (a part of them) until the following morning. A large number of troops were landed there.

They pulled down fences, carried off negroes and committed other depredations. The drugs and medicines belonging to Mr. Chalmers, were thrown from his drug store into the street. Mr. Samuel White, an aged citizen, lost all his negroes, with one exception. Early Friday morning, all of them, departed for Old Point and Newport News.

The houses of the citizens visited by the 23d Massachusetts Regiment, were not disturbed—in fact, the only robberies committed, were upon negroes. I noticed a kitchen, in which lived an old negro woman, completely sacked. Everything of any value was carried off, and spoiling wheels, etc., broken to pieces. This may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true.

At Mr. Wren's, the negroes were badly treated, and one or two watches owned by the servants, were stolen. This Regiment boasted of not interfering with ladies, and a Lieut. told Mrs. Sinclair the ladies should not be disturbed. No negroes were carried off by the men of this command.

Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Causey and his brave band. Some 10 or 12 of the enemy were killed and wounded, among the former, two officers, said to be a Major and Lieutenant. We had one man wounded, and one taken prisoner. We captured one man.

Information from a reliable source, just received, confirms the report of serious injury to the Minnesota by the torpedo boat. She is not at Newport News, and is said to have been taken off for repair.

OSERVER.

In February and March, the Ladies' Knitting Society of Lynchburg distributed 1,005 pairs of socks to the army.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THREASLER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From General Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 19.

Gen. Johnston had a general review of the entire army to-day, and notwithstanding the coldness of the weather, it was largely attended and the affair passed off finely.

The enemy are quite active in front, and stirring times are looked for by all.

From Red River.

MOBILE, April 19.

Warren Adams' courier train of Mississippi, reports that on the 9th, Banks' courier to Franklin was captured. Banks says, "hasten up." He was surrounded by rebel cavalry. The Red river has suddenly fallen. Some forty transports and gunboats were caught above the raft. They cannot get out before the waters rise.

Gen. Forrest's Official Dispatch from Fort Pillow.

RICHMOND, April 20.

Gen. Forrest's official dispatch, announcing the capture of Fort Pillow, was received to-day at the War Department. It says, that five hundred out of the seven hundred men composing the garrison were killed. All the officers in the Fort were killed. Forrest's loss, twenty killed and sixty wounded. Over one hundred citizens who had fled to the Fort from on conception, ran into the river and were drowned.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 19.

Instructions have been given to the First Auditor to remove his Bureau to Montgomery next week. All the clerks except four have signified a willingness to go.

The funding returns aggregate two hundred and thirty-seven millions, with twenty small depositaries to hear from. The only State from which full returns have been received, is Georgia, where the amount funded is seventy-two millions one hundred and sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 20.

The enemy have been busy for several days with reviews and inspections. There is no truth in the rumor of the enemy's falling back to Centreville. All quiet in front.

We learn that the Adjutant General of this State, received a despatch on yesterday, notifying him that Lieut. Gen. Holmes has been assigned to the command of the "Reserved Forces" in North Carolina, with his Headquarters at Raleigh.

There was a rumor current on the streets of this city on yesterday, that Brig. Gen. Hoke had been killed in some fight below. We are happy to be able to state, that Adjutant General Gatlin received a dispatch from Goldsboro' last night, that there was no truth in the rumor, and that no advices had been received there from an expedition said to be on foot below.

FROM OUR KINSTON CORRESPONDENT.

KINSTON, April 19th 1864.

Editors Confederate:—A brisk skirmish came off on Sunday evening last, near Heath's mills, below this town, between a Yankee scouting party of about one hundred strong, and a detachment of the 6th N. C. Cavalry, commanded by Col. Folk. The enemy were routed with a loss of two killed and three captured. The prisoners were brought to this place last night. No one hurt on our side.

Brigadier Gen. Corse, with his brigade, got after the Yankees day before yesterday, on the Dover road, and drove them into their works beyond Bachelors creek, the enemy destroying the bridges after them as they fled, and our troops, being unable to cross the stream, could pursue no further.

I learn this morning, from the best authority, that four suspicious characters (Yankees) were arrested at Snow Hill on yesterday, by order of Capt. White, enrolling officer, and lodged in jail. They are supposed to be the enemy's emissaries from Newbern or Washington, communicating in a clandestine manner with the forces of Greaves county.

Our Superior court is in session here this week, His Honor Judge Saunders presiding. The case of the State against Capt. Williams, of 68th N. C. Regiment, for the slaying of Mr. Kornegay at Mount Olive, last summer, appears to elicit much attention. This case was removed from Wayne county (on motion of the State) where the homicide was committed, and the parties and the circumstances connected with affair are best known. This certainly speaks well for the accused.

I noticed in the Confederate the other day, the proceedings of the big Gov. Vance meeting that was held in this town on Saturday last. I was not present at this meeting, but learn from those that were, that it was quite a harmonious gathering of the people. The assemblage was said to be large, and composed of various political elements—old whigs, old democrats, old know-nothings, old unionists, with a small sprinkling of original secessionists, who managed by hook or by crook to wedge into the Court house, to see if possible what was going on, and apparently give countenance to the movement. But all appeared to be for Gov. Vance, President Davis and a vigorous prosecution of the war, with the exception of a few leather-headed political agitators, (who always try to rule or ruin in this country,) that became suddenly disgusted with the whole affair and bolted the meeting, breathing out threatenings and slaughter in a most awful manner against the original secessionists, as they (the agitators) fled from the Court house. In all other respects, (save this little agitating incident) every body seemed to be perfectly elated on the occasion, and the best of feeling prevailed in the entire assemblage; notwithstanding the old original secessionists were almost entirely ignored by the wire-pullers and getters up of the meeting. But they cared nothing for that.

Dr. H. W. Blount, an old line Whig, who never gave a Democratic vote in all his life, if he possibly could avoid it, presided as chairman of the meeting, and Jesse Lassiter, Esq., of the same stripe, and if anything a little more so, acted as secretary.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting are all very good, as far as they can be understood. The 5th resolution respecting

secret reasons of Congress, &c., and expressed my comprehension. Give us plain English gentlemen, upon this subject. We have none of your signs, grips and passe-partouts. Mr. Holden and his friends are engaged in practicing the dark-lantern game of politics upon people; you have no right to infringe upon their patent.

The magistrates of Lenoir county assembled here in mass on Saturday last, and installed Col. John C. Washington (but not by his request) our salt commissioner, who was removed by a faction of political squibs during our last county court, contrary to the wishes of nine-tenths of the people of the county.

Michael Tilghman, who is represented as being a very disloyal character of the country and has been carrying things to a high pitch around here for some time past, was captured, and captured, a few days ago, by a party secreted from Hoke's brigade. Tilghman was taken, when taken, in his den, eight miles underground, situated in the woods about seven miles from this town, on the south side of the river. He has been brought to this place and lodged in jail.

DIED.

In Wilmington, April 7th, Capt. Wm. T. M.

To eulogize the deceased would be a task arduous to attempt, and one which I feel myself incompetent to perform. One of the Carolina sons, with all the luxuries of life, on the Potomac, and in the tender of his life, to his own beloved State to tender his services—his life for her defense, has fallen in the hand of disease, and left a fond, devoted wife with a helpless family to mourn their irreparable loss. How many fond scenes of childhood upon when I think of his young lady, a family, where many happy days of his youth were passed away, leaving a trace in the memory of the kindness and generosity of his heart, his devotedness, warmth and directness of his friendship, and the sacredness and amiability of his disposition, endeared him at once and fondly to all who knew his worth.

"His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say 'To all the world this was a man.'"

To the affectionate partner of his home, who has left her own native soil to share with him, and weep of war, in his State, let North Carolina's sons, and daughters show just appreciation of her sacrifice, and in tender sympathy, offer with a bountiful hand the aid and comfort which her frail health cannot bear. The bereaved family shall be cherished in a fitting and becoming manner. Though the last scene of his life, whose deeds have lived after them, in friends of their early life still live, from whose fountain of feeling the tears will gush forth in eternal streams, and whose memory will ever be a source of comfort to all who are now invading his native soil, will arise for his departed worth. Oh earth! highlight over thy kind dust, the ashes of this noble man. S. A. C. OROCK, April 12th, 1864. Wilmington Journal will please copy.

New Advertisements.

A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, in perfect order, with Hammer and Binder, five hundred dollars, at ap 21-73-11* RICHARDSON'S.

A COMPLETE SET OF SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS, for three hundred dollars, at ap 21-73-11* RICHARDSON'S.

1 PIECE OF VERY FINE FRENCH CLOTH, ONE PIECE OF FINE ENGLISH BLACK CLOTH, and ONE PIECE OF ENGLISH TWEEDS, light grey, at ap 21-73-11* RICHARDSON'S.

A CHRONOMETER, IN HEAVY GOLD CASE, without bruise or ding, warranted perfect for three hundred dollars, at ap 21-73-11* RICHARDSON'S.

9 GROSS OF STAFF BUTTONS, FOR FORTY dollars a dozen, at ap 21-73-11* RICHARDSON'S.

BROWN SUGAR, COFFEE SUGAR, and CRUSHED SUGAR, and PULVERIZED SUGAR, at ap 21-73-11* RICHARDSON'S.

CANDIDATE FOR THE SENATE.

YAKINVILLE, April 18, 1864. I announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election, to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Surry, Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga, in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina. Respectfully, W. A. ARMFIELD.

FOR SHERIFF OF WILSON COUNTY.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Lieut. GARRY FULGHUM, of Co. B, 2d N. C. Infantry, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of the county of Wilson N. C., at the coming August election. ap 21-73-11*at41

TO THE FREEMEN OF WARREN COUNTY. IN OBEDIENCE TO THE WISHES OF MANY friends, both in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for a seat in the Commons branch of the next General Assembly, at the election in August next.

Before asking you, my fellow-countrymen, for your suffrages, it becomes necessary for me to make known to you some of the views I entertain concerning the great struggle in which we are engaged. I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, with all the powers within the Government, as the only hope left us of an honorable and speedy peace; sincerely believing in the justice of our cause, and having unbounded confidence in the integrity and sagacity of our illustrious Chief Magistrate and noble Generals, who owe it to our God and country to stand by them as long as there is an arm to raise or a voice to speak.

Fellow-citizens, when the first blast of war was sounded, none responded more promptly to the call than the heroic sons of our glorious old country; and none have poured out their blood more profusely. All of our noble sons have re-enlisted for the war, and intend, with God's help, to add new laurels to their already honored name, by fighting the battle like men, and fighting as long as there is one of them left to wield a sabre or handle a cartridge. I only entreat those of you at home to divide your bread and meat with your poor neighbors, especially with the poor soldiers' families; for I assure you that the bone and sinew of this country is composed of men in very moderate circumstances, and their names ought ever to be enshrined on the memory of a grateful posterity.

I am in favor of the re-election of Gov. Vance to the office he now fills with so much credit to himself and honor to his State; and judging from the unanimity of sentiment in the army in his favor, I predict for him fifty thousand majority over his dastardly competitor, at the election in August next.

If you should think proper to elect me, fellow-citizens, I will do all in my power to